

West Sussex County Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1959

Mun 796.



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WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

Annual Report of the County Medical Officer for the year 1959.

FOREWORD

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1959.

As this Report relates to the work carried out by the Department during my last year of office, I have agreed with Dr. Galloway, my successor, to be responsible for it.

Information is given under each section of the Report which indicates the way in which the functions of the Health Committee and of the Department have been carried out, and the volume of work with which the Department is concerned.

During the year the Cranbrook Committee on the Maternity Services published their report. The Minister, having given preliminary consideration to the recommendations in the report, indicated that whilst there were many which he could not at once accept, there were several on which consultation with the authorities and organisations concerned with the Maternity Services was required before final decisions could be taken. Several of these concern Local Health Authorities and are reserved by the Minister for further consideration and consultation.

Subject to these recommendations, the Minister commended to Local Health Authorities the recommendations in the report relating to their services. These were mainly in the field of co-operation between Hospital Management Committees and General Practitioners, and to this end it was suggested that local Maternity Liaison Committees with a professional membership should be formed, to ensure that local provisions for maternity care are used to the best advantage, and local clinical meetings should be encouraged so that all persons in an area responsible for carrying out maternity care could discuss the clinical aspects of maternity cases. It was also suggested that a standard co-operation card should be provided for use on a national basis, the Cranbrook Committee being of the opinion that this would prevent a duplication of care between the various individuals in the three services responsible, perhaps, for a maternity case. The Standing Maternity and Midwifery Advisory Committees are considering the design and content of a standard card. On consulting the local Medical Committee of the County, composed of General Practitioners, and the Obstetricians concerned with hospital management and midwifery cases, it was agreed that we should await the result of the Special Committees' consideration of this card rather than devise one for our own use in the County.

The setting up of the local Maternity Liaison Committees referred to above is in the hands of the Chairmen of the Hospital Management Committees and the officers of the County will be happy to take part in such meetings in due course.

The Mental Health Act which was passed in 1959 will prove to be another milestone in the legislation affecting mental defectives and those suffering from mental illness. In addition to major alterations in the law relating to admission to and discharge from mental hospitals and institutions, the Act will require a change in attitude not only on the part of hospital authorities and local health authorities responsible for the care and welfare of those suffering from mental disorder - this includes mental deficiency - but also on the part of the community in general.

In considering the effect of the Act on the local health services the re-orientation of the mental health services away from institutional care and towards care in the community, as recommended by the Royal Commission on the law relating to mental illness and mental deficiency on whose report the Act is based, requires an extension of their services such as the provision of residential accommodation for the mentally disordered (including in this term those hitherto classed as of unsound mind or as mentally defective); of adequate facilities for children, young persons and adults; and of general social work to help all types of mentally disordered patients and their relatives, including all forms of community care after patients leave hospital.

Although the Mental Health Act has been passed, the Minister of Health has not decided the dates on which the various sections of the Act shall come into operation, but he has indicated that local authorities will no doubt continue to plan and develop their mental health services on the lines suggested in his circular, which also points out that existing legislation under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, allow Local Health Authorities to provide residential accommodation of the kind suggested in the Mental Health Act.

The Act requires the County Council to submit proposals for developing the services for both mentally subnormal persons and those suffering from mental illness, but it will be noted that in the following proposals greater emphasis is laid on the needs of the mentally subnormal. The reason for this is that there is already in existence a successful scheme known as the "Worthing Experiment" whereby institutional care has been replaced to a great extent by day hospital treatment and supervision and the visiting of patients, suffering from mental illness, in their own homes by psychiatrists and social workers attached to the Mental Hospital. Thus there is no need to suggest expansion or alteration in the scheme in this respect, for it has already taken place.

The proposals which the County Council have put before the Minister of Health are too lengthy for quotation, but a summary of the recommendations which they approved is as follows:-

(1) The establishment, forthwith, of a residential hostel and training centre for adult males at premises already in existence at St. Christopher's, Rustington.

(2) The building of a permanent Junior Occupation Centre at Horsham. Start to be made in year 1960/61.

(3) The building of a residential hostel for children under 16 (both sexes) at Horsham, either as part of the Junior Occupation Centre to be built there, or on the same site. Start to be made in 1960/61.

(4) Reservation of the site already in possession of the County Council at Crawley, for future development.

(5) A residential hostel for adult females should be part of the County's development plan.

(6) The County Welfare Committee be requested to keep under review their provision of accommodation for the elderly, with a view to admitting all those found suitable after treatment in a mental hospital, and who cannot go home, or have no home to go to.

At the time of writing it is understood that the Minister of Health has given his consent to these proposals and a start can now be made on their implementation.

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The other milestone which should have been reached in 1959, though of a lesser degree in its effect on County policy, should have been the completion of the Central Health Clinic in Crawley. For various reasons the expected date could not be adhered to by the contractors, though I had the satisfaction of opening it informally in March, 1960, the invitation to do so being a very much appreciated gesture of farewell by the Health Committee. With the completion of this Clinic where specialist services of various kinds will be provided - Child Guidance, Orthopaedic, Ophthalmic, Speech Therapy etc. in addition to Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, a comprehensive clinic service is now available which should be of value to the community and to the general practitioners who, it is hoped, will make use of the services available there.

As I have said, this report is a record of one year's work and I have no intention of attempting to review the twenty years in which I have held office. I was asked just before my retirement, what I had noticed most during my 20 years of office. My reply was the increasing volume of work, particularly since the end of the War, and the varying complexity of all branches of the work of the Department. Since the end of the War, each year seemed to bring new schemes, either by way of new leglislation or extensions of existing Acts.

I conclude with my thanks for much help and support in the past from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and to their predecessors. That our relations have always been of the happiest is a cause of no small satisfaction to me. To my Deputy, Dr. Ainslie, and the staff of the department, medical, dental, nursing, technical, administrative and clerical, I would like to express my feeling of indebtedness for their co-operation and wholehearted support in the past. Without that help such success as has been achieved would have not been possible.

J. S. BRADSHAW

County Medical Officer.

County Hall,
Chichester,
Sussex.
Telephone No. Chichester 3001
May, 1960.

WEST SUSSEX

SURREY

HAMPSHIRE

CRAWLEY U.D.

HORSHAM U.D.

HORSHAM R. D.

PETWORTH R. D.

MIDHURST R. D.

EAST SUSSEX

CHANCTONBURY R. D.

CHICHESTER R. D.

WORTHING R. D.

ARUNDEL M.B.

SHOREHAM U.D.

SOUTHWICK U.D.

CHICHESTER M. B.

WORTHING M.B.

LITTLEHAMPTON U. D.

BOGNOR REGIS U. D.

MUL 800

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 Miles

nhp

STAFF

County Medical Officer and Principal School Medical Officer

J.S. Bradshaw, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy County Medical Officer and Deputy School Medical Officer

W. Ainslie, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer and Supervisor of Midwives

Frances Heron-Watson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers

*D. Warren Browne, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.
*K.N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
*V.P. Geoghegan, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
*T.H. Harrison, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Resigned 3.5.59)
*F. Cockcroft, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
*Rosetta C. Barker, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Appointed 1.9.59)
Merle Newton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H. (Appointed 1.6.59)
Gladys Robinson, M.B., Ch.B.
Christina A. Gunn, M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H. (Appointed 13.4.59)
Elsie G. Taylor, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.C.H., D.R.C.O.G. (Resigned 23.5.59)
D.M. Richardson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Resigned 21.3.59)

Medical Officer to Worthing Health Sub-Committee and Borough School Medical Officer

*G.H. Pringle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Also Medical Officers of Health of District Councils (see page 2).

Chest Physicians

A. Sakula, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P.
E.W. Thompson Evans, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
J.E. Wallace, M.D., Ch.B.
Florence R. Pillman, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Norah Elphinstone, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.C.H.

(Joint appointments with Regional Hospital Board)

Senior Dental Officer

I.O. Enos, L.D.S. R.C.S., (Eng.) (Appointed 12.1.59)

Dental Surgeons

E.S. Brabazon, L.D.S. R.C.S.I.
J.S. Dick, L.D.S. R.C.S. (Eng.)
F.C. Tomlyn, L.D.S. R.C.S. (Eng.)
L.D. Smith, L.D.S. R.C.S. (Eng.)
C.P. Urbani, L.D.S. R.C.S. (Eng.)
/F. Winbolt-Lewis, L.D.S. R.C.S. (Eng.)
Miss B.M. Bell, L.D.S. R.C.S. (Eng.)
Mrs. N.A. Molloy, B.D.S. N.U.I. (Resigned 31.7.59)
J. Mulhern, B.D.S. N.U.I. (Resigned 6.6.59)
Miss I. Gallagher, B.D.S. N.U.I. (Resigned 17.1.59)
P.L. Carnall, L.D.S. R.C.S. (Eng.) (Appointed 29.6.59)

/Part-time

County Public Health Officer

F.W. Mason

Superintendent Nursing Officer

Miss M. Davies, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer

Miss K.D. Holland, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (also Supervisor of Midwives).

Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officers

Miss G.A. Riches, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (Worthing)
Miss D.M. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Health Education Officer

Miss D.B. Sanderson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Care Almoners

Mrs. L.E.M.J. Colvin (Worthing)) Certificate of
Miss J.C. Gatehouse, B.A., (Chichester)) Institute of
Miss M.F. Weston (Crawley) (Appointed 31.8.59)) Almoners.

Occupational Therapist

Miss K.W.M. Richmond, M.A.O.T. (Resigned 10.5.59)
Mrs. D.B. Payne, M.A.O.T. (Appointed 5.10.59)

Mental Welfare Officers (Mental Deficiency)

Henry West, S.R.N., R.M.P.A.
Miss P. Dunning
Mrs. M. Ghom, Diploma of N.A.M.H. (Supervisor of Occupation Centres)

Authorised Officers (Lunacy and Mental Treatment)

W.D. Springett ..	(Chichester (Midhurst	L.M. Chalk ..	(Crawley, (Horsham and (Petworth
C. Kirk ..	(Worthing, Shoreham (and Southwick	C.H.W. Simcox	County Hall
G.S. Pople ..	(Arundel, Bognor Regis (and Littlehampton		

Chief Clerk

S.C. Wellington

Medical Officers of Health of District Councils

G.H. Pringle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Worthing Municipal Borough
D. Warren Browne, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.	Bognor Regis Urban District City of Chichester
K.N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Crawley Urban District (temporary arrangement) Horsham Urban District Horsham Rural District Petworth Rural District
V.P. Geoghegan, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Arundel Municipal Borough Chichester Rural District Midhurst Rural District
T.H. Harrison, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M.& H. (Resigned 3.5.59)	Chanctonbury Rural District Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District
Rosetta C. Barker, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Appointed 1.9.59)	Southwick Urban District
F. Cockcroft, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Littlehampton Urban District Worthing Rural District

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area		Acres
Urban Districts	...	30,296
Rural Districts	...	374,991
Administrative County	...	405,287

Population at mid-1959 (as estimated by the Registrar General)

Urban Districts	...	236,200
Rural Districts	...	153,800
Administrative County	...	390,000

The estimated population (at mid-1959) in each District Council is shown on page 10.

Rateable Value (1st April, 1959)	...	£7,341,611

Product of Penny Rate (1959-60)

For General County purposes	...	£30,694
For Special County purposes	...	£22,944

Rate in the £ Precepted		s. d.
General County purposes	...	11. 2.
Special County purposes	...	4.
		11. 6.

VITAL STATISTICS

No. of Live Births

Legitimate	...	5418	
Illegitimate	...	238	
Total		5656	Rate per 1,000 population = 14.50

Percentage illegitimate live births of total live births = 4.39%

Still births

Legitimate	...	116	
Illegitimate	...	5	
Total		121	Rate per 1,000 live and still births = 20.94

Total no. of live and still births = 5777

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)

No. of Deaths 95

Infant Mortality Rates.

Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	= 16.80
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	= 16.43
Illegitmate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitmate live births	= 25.21
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	= 11.32
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	= 9.37
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	= 30.12

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

No. of deaths		2
Rate per 1,000 totallive and still births	=	0.35

DEATHS from Cancer (all ages)	1,022
DEATHS from Measles (all ages)	-
DEATHS from Whooping Cough (all ages)	-
DEATHS from Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis (under one year of age)	3

NOTES ON STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General estimated that the population of the County had increased by 19,800 during the year. This increase was largely due to migration although there was also a small natural increase of the population, i.e. an excess of births over deaths. The largest increase in population (11,670) was in Crawley U.D.C. where the development of the Crawley New Town continued, but there were increases of 2,400 persons in both Worthing M.B. and Worthing R.D.

Smaller increases occurred in all other county districts.

Birth Rate

In Table I, the birth rates are shown for the last 10 years for urban districts, rural districts and the administrative county, and also those for England and Wales. It will be noted (see Table II) that births exceeded deaths in both the urban and the rural districts for the second time in the last ten years. The total excess of births over deaths was 119.

The birth rate for the County was 14.50 per thousand population as compared with 16.5 for England and Wales. The rate is always likely to be lower than that for the Country as a whole, owing to the age constitution of the County population. If the Registrar General's comparability factor is applied, which takes into account the age and sex distribution in the County, a standardised birth rate of 15.08 per thousand of the population is produced.

Death Rate and Causes of Death

The death rate (Table II) was 14.20 per thousand population, as compared with 13.77 in 1958. When the comparability factor (referred to above) is applied, the rate is reduced to 11.79 (England and Wales 11.6).

It is of interest to note the incidence of death in various age groups, as follows:-

Under 1 year	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 44	45 - 64	65 years and over
1.7%	0.4%	0.4%	2.8%	16.3%	78.2%

34% of the deaths were due to heart disease - mainly persons of 65 years of age and over.

Other diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 273 deaths of which 233 occurred in persons 65 years of age and over. Bronchitis and pneumonia caused 466 deaths, of which 387 occurred amongst persons of 65 years and over.

Vascular lesions of the nervous system (haemorrhages, thromboses, etc.) caused 902 deaths, of which 806 were in persons 65 years and over.

Respiratory tuberculosis was responsible for 25 deaths.

Cancer was responsible for 1022 deaths (660 being persons 65 years and over).

Infantile Mortality

The infantile mortality rate was 16.80 per thousand live births, as compared with 18.05 in 1958. The rate for England and Wales was 22.0. Congenital conditions accounted for 28 of the 95 deaths, compared with 46 the previous year, but pneumonia also had some effect on the infantile death rate, there being 13 deaths due to this disease, compared with 12 in the previous year.

The infantile death rates for the various urban and rural districts in the County are shown on page 10, with other statistics. In this connection, it should be appreciated that, in comparing the rates of the different districts, the basis of statistical calculation is such that slight fluctuations up or down in either the number of deaths occurring in children under one year, or in the number of births occurring in that particular year - for the rate is calculated per thousand live births - may cause a marked rise or fall in the infantile death rate. Another way of putting it is that we are dealing with such a few deaths per year in the individual districts - the highest in any one district in 1959 was 21 - that fluctuations from year to year must be regarded as statistically insignificant.

Still Births

The still birth rate was 20.94 compared with 18.77 in 1958 and 24.00 in 1957.

Maternal Mortality.

There were two maternal deaths during the year. The maternal mortality rate was 0.35 per thousand births (live and still) in 1959, 0.18 in 1958 and 0.18 in 1957. The rate for the Country as a whole was 0.38 for the year under review.

TABLE I - BIRTH RATE

Number of Births and Birth Rates for the years 1950 - 1959 for Urban and Rural Districts, Administrative County, and England and Wales.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Urban Districts										
No. of Births	2,112	1,986	2,068	1,970	2,101	2,036	2,800	3,300	3,555	3,520
Birth Rate	12.46	11.73	12.27	11.62	12.27	11.69	13.34	15.03	15.43	14.90
Rural Districts										
No. of Births	2,091	2,082	2,109	2,301	2,580	2,645	2,221	1,987	1,986	2,136
Birth Rate	14.27	14.01	13.96	14.58	15.43	15.24	14.93	12.84	13.06	13.89
Admin. County										
No. of Births	4,203	4,068	4,177	4,271	4,681	4,681	5,021	5,287	5,541	5,656
Birth Rate	13.30	12.80	13.07	13.05	13.83	13.46	14.00	14.28	14.49	14.50
England and Wales Birth Rate	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.7	16.1	16.4	16.5

TABLE II - DEATH RATE

Number of Deaths and Death Rate for the years 1950 - 1959 for Urban and Rural Districts, Administrative County, and England and Wales.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Urban Districts										
No. of Deaths	2,622	2,763	2,514	2,651	2,655	2,689	3,088	2,937	3,276	3,436
Death Rate	15.47	16.32	14.92	15.64	15.50	15.44	14.71	13.37	14.22	14.55
Rural Districts										
No. of Deaths	1,832	1,891	1,790	1,868	1,951	2,007	2,050	1,820	1,991	2,101
Death Rate	12.50	12.72	11.84	11.83	11.66	11.56	13.78	12.08	13.09	13.66
Admin. County										
No. of Deaths	4,454	4,654	4,304	4,519	4,606	4,696	5,138	4,757	5,267	5,537
Death Rate	14.09	14.64	13.07	13.81	13.60	13.50	14.32	12.85	13.77	14.20
England and Wales Death Rate	11.6	12.5	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6

WEST SUSSEX BIRTH & DEATH RATES 1938-1959

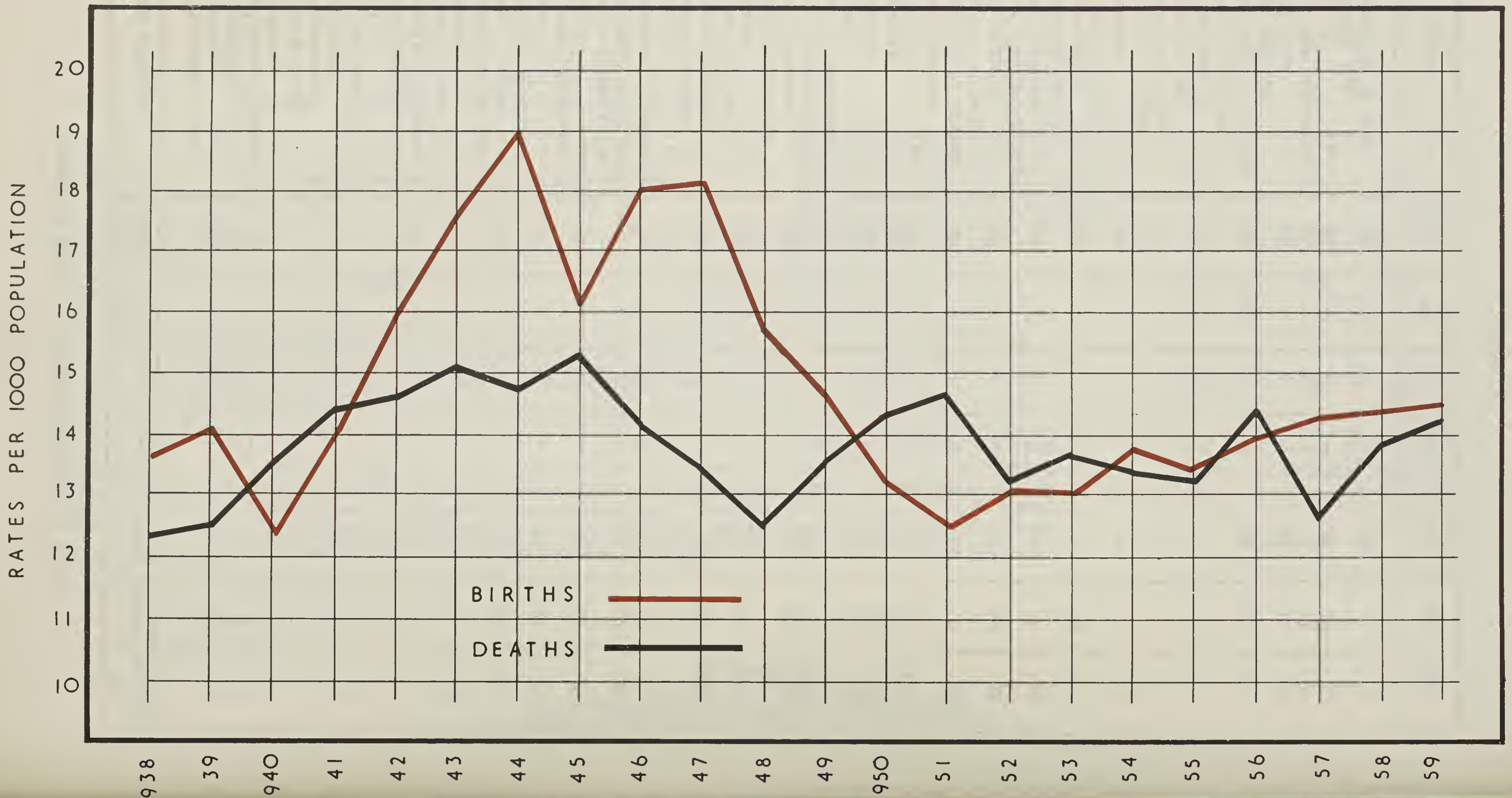


TABLE III

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life

Causes of Death	All Ages	Under 1 yr.	1-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 and up
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	25	1	-	-	1	14	9
2. Tuberculosis, other	4	1	-	-	-	3	-
3. Syphilitic diseases	7	-	-	-	-	3	4
4. Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningoccocal infections ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	15	2	1	1	4	2	5
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach ...	103	-	-	-	-	25	78
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bonchus ...	216	-	-	-	6	93	117
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	115	-	-	-	5	40	70
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	37	-	-	-	-	12	25
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	551	-	3	2	24	152	370
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	29	-	1	2	3	12	11
16. Diabetes ...	24	-	-	-	2	3	19
17. Vascular Lesions of nervous system ...	902	-	2	-	6	88	806
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	877	-	-	-	10	165	702
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	96	-	-	-	-	14	82
20. Other heart disease	931	-	-	-	8	47	876
21. Other circulatory disease ...	273	-	-	-	3	37	233
22. Influenza ...	66	1	1	1	1	14	48
23. Pneumonia ...	297	13	2	1	6	23	252
24. Bronchitis ...	169	-	-	-	2	32	135
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	46	-	-	1	2	8	35
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	49	-	-	-	2	12	35
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	29	3	3	-	2	2	19
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	29	-	-	-	4	8	17
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	44	-	-	-	-	2	42
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion...	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
31. Congenital malformations ...	28	19	3	1	3	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	380	54	5	4	18	53	246
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	46	-	2	7	18	10	9
34. All other accidents	96	-	1	4	7	11	73
35. Suicide ...	48	-	-	-	18	18	12
36. Homicide and operation of war	2	1	-	-	-	-	1
All causes ...	5537	95	25	24	157	904	4332

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH IN WEST SUSSEX - 1959

See Table III

The diagram below shews the number of deaths (and number of such deaths amongst persons of 65 years of age and over) due to the four main causes of death, i.e. heart disease; cancer; haemorrhages and thromboses; and disease of the respiratory system. The shaded area and figures in brackets relate to persons of 65 years of age and over. It will be noted that over 85% of deaths were due to these causes.

NO. OF DEATHS				% OF TOTAL DEATHS
MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL		
988	1189	2177	Heart and other Circulatory Diseases (1893)	39.3
519	503	1022	Cancer (660)	18.5
328	574	902	Vascular lesions of the nervous system (806)	16.3
349	254	603	Respiratory tuberculosis, Influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis etc. (479)	10.9

TABLE IV

Chief Vital Statistics for each County District in West Sussex

	Estimated Population middle of 1959	No. of Births	Birth Rate	No. of Illegitimate Births	No. of Deaths	Death Rates		Deaths under one year	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	Respiratory Tuberculosis		Cancer Death Rate
						Crude	Standardised			No. of Deaths	Death Rate	
Urban Districts												
Arundel (M.B.)	2,620	36	13.7	3	54	20.6	14.8	-	-	-	-	5.3
Bognor Regis	26,310	306	11.6	18	459	17.4	12.5	8	26.1	3	0.11	3.1
Chichester (M.B.)	19,060	260	13.6	13	268	14.1	8.6	5	19.2	-	-	2.5
Crawley ...	50,710	1,285	25.3	22	255	5.0	10.8	21	16.3	-	-	1.0
Horsham ...	19,470	279	14.3	12	228	11.7	10.4	6	21.5	2	0.10	2.1
Littlehampton	15,150	238	15.7	13	217	14.3	12.6	3	12.6	1	0.07	3.3
Shoreham-by-Sea ...	15,980	252	15.8	13	194	12.1	12.2	4	15.9	3	0.19	2.6
Southwick ...	11,640	156	13.4	10	168	14.4	12.1	2	12.8	-	-	2.8
Worthing (M.B.)	75,260	708	9.4	47	1593	20.1	12.7	9	12.7	6	0.08	3.6
Total Urban Districts	236,200	3,520	14.9	151	3436	14.5	12.2	58	16.5	15	0.06	2.7
Rural Districts												
Chanctonbury	22,050	338	15.3	15	309	14.0	11.5	8	23.7	2	0.09	2.7
Chichester...	48,040	672	14.0	20	525	10.9	11.2	8	11.9	3	0.08	2.4
Horsham ...	22,190	343	15.5	12	232	10.5	10.1	7	20.4	1	0.05	1.8
Midhurst ...	17,010	249	14.6	7	252	14.8	8.7	-	-	3	0.18	2.2
Petworth ...	9,740	124	12.7	7	115	11.8	9.0	4	32.3	-	-	2.2
Worthing ...	34,770	410	11.8	26	668	19.2	13.4	10	24.4	1	0.03	3.4
Total Rural Districts	153,800	2,136	13.9	87	2101	13.7	11.4	37	17.3	10	0.07	2.5
Administrative County	390,000	5,656	14.5	238	5537	14.2	11.8	95	16.8	25	0.06	2.6

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Table V shows the incidence of infectious diseases in urban and rural districts during the year.

Measles was again the most prevalent disease during the year. Poliomyelitis shewed a decrease compared with the previous year: 10 cases (as compared with 15 in 1958), seven were of the non-paralytic type. For details see Table which follows.

TABLE V

Notifications of Infectious Diseases
(after correction of diagnosis)

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Total
Acute Poliomyelitis			
Paralytic	2	1	3
Non-paralytic	2	5	7
Acute Encephalitis			
Infective	1	-	1
Post-infectious	-	-	-
Meningoccocal Infections ...	2	-	2
Dysentery	166	31	197
Erysipelas	13	4	17
Food Poisoning	36	7	43
Measles	3584	1761	5345
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	89	23	112
Scarlet Fever...	156	119	275
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	12	1	13
Whooping Cough	151	47	198

No cases of Smallpox or Diphtheria occurred during the year.

Poliomyelitis

(after correction of diagnosis)

County District	Poliomyelitis	
	Para-lytic	Non-Para-lytic
Arundel M.B.	-	-
Bognor Regis U.D.	-	-
Chichester M.B.	1	-
Crawley U.D.	-	2
Horsham U.D.	-	-
Littlehampton U.D.	-	-
Shoreham-by-Sea U.D.	-	-
Southwick U.D.	1	-
Worthing M.B.	-	-
Total U.Ds.	2	2
Chanctonbury R.D.	-	3
Chichester R.D.	-	-
Horsham R.D.	1	1
Midhurst R.D.	-	-
Petworth R.D.	-	-
Worthing R.D.	-	1
Total R.Ds.	1	5
Total Admin. County	3	7

There were no deaths from poliomyelitis during the year.

BLIND AND PARTIALLY-SIGHTED PERSONS

(National Assistance Act, 1948)

Registration

On 31st December, 1959, there were 956 blind and 260 partially-sighted persons on the register, compared with 916 blind and 243 partially-sighted on 31st December, 1958, an increase of 40 and 17 respectively. Approximately seventy- one per cent of the total number of blind persons and sixty-five per cent of the total number of partially-sighted persons were 65 years of age or over.

Examination of Applicants for Registration

During the year 1959, 149 new (i.e. excluding transferred) cases of blindness, and 57 cases of partial-sight were added to the register, following examination, with one exception, by consultant ophthalmic surgeons. One case was re-registered as blind and a further 35 persons were examined for registration purposes, 18 (including six persons who had had successful treatment) were found to be neither blind nor partially-sighted, and in the remaining 16 cases (already on the register) no change of category had taken place.

Analysis of Forms B.D.8.

An examination of the certificates (Forms B.D.8) reveals that, of the 206 cases newly registered as blind or partially-sighted, the primary ocular disease was cataract in 52 cases, and glaucoma in 26 cases. Other main causes of blindness or defective vision were retinal (including macular) degeneration (48), retinopathy (diabetic 7, vascular 3, exudative 2), myopia (9), optic atrophy (6) and uveitis (6). There were no cases of retrolental fibroplasia.

Follow-up Action

Where treatment was recommended by ophthalmic surgeons on Forms B.D.8, the cases were followed up to ensure that the treatment prescribed was being carried out. The results of this follow-up action are tabulated below:-

	Primary Ocular Disease			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Other	Total
1. Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F.1. of Form B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment	17	7	73	97
(b) Treatment (Medical, Surgical, Optical or Hospital Supervision).	35	19	55	109
Totals	52	26	128	206
2. Number of cases at 1(b) above which:-				
(1) Received treatment for the first time	5	-	-	5
(2) Continued to receive treatment	17	18	48	83
(3) Refused treatment	3	-	-	3
(4) Had treatment deferred	5	-	2	7
(5) Were placed on waiting list for admission to Hospital	4	-	1	5
(6) Died or left County before investigation	1	1	4	6
Totals	35	19	55	109

In addition, one person re-registered as blind, six of the partially-sighted persons re-examined during the year, and 11 of the persons examined, but found not to be registerable as blind or partially-sighted, were recommended to receive treatment. Of these, 16 continued to receive treatment, and one was placed on the waiting list for surgical treatment as soon as possible.

Home Teaching Service

The Home Teachers gave 734 lessons in Braille and Moon, 611 lessons in handicrafts, etc., (in addition to tuition at handicraft classes at Bognor Regis, Chichester, Lancing, Littlehampton and Worthing), and made 13,473 other visits during the year, making a total of 15,017 visits.

Administrative Arrangements

The welfare (other than the provision of residential accommodation) of blind and partially-sighted persons continues to be dealt with in the Health Department. The West Sussex Association for the Blind, of which the County Medical Officer is the Hon. Secretary and a senior member of his staff the Case Secretary, acts as the agent of the County Council in carrying out the general social welfare of blind and partially sighted persons, assisted, in the case of Worthing residents, by the Worthing Society for the Blind, which is affiliated to the Association.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

1. Total number of cases notified during year	2
2. No. of cases in which (a) Vision lost (b) Vision impaired (c) Treatment continuing at end of year	 NIL NIL NIL

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

The Public Health Act, 1936 (Sections 187-194) provides for the registration of Nursing Homes and the inspection of them by the County Council.

Seven new applications for registration were received during the year, and registration, in each case, was granted.

At the end of the year, there were 62 Nursing Homes with accommodation as follows:-

Beds for Maternity cases	Beds for Other cases	Total
5	895	900

No Orders were made refusing or cancelling Registration.

These Homes are inspected periodically by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, special visits also being paid if necessary. All these are made unannounced.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948

This Act provides for the registration and inspection of:-

(a) premises other than premises wholly or mainly used as private dwellings, where children are received to be looked after by the day or for any longer period not exceeding six days;

(b) persons who for reward receive into their homes children under the age of five to be looked after as aforesaid.

The following statement gives particulars of registrations at the end of the year:-

	Number registered at 31st December, 1959	Number of children provided for
(a) Premises	25	539
(b) Daily Minders	1	12

HOMES FOR DISABLED OR OLD PERSONS

The Health Department have continued to carry out for the Welfare Committee the inspections of old folks homes, required to be registered under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act. These Homes are inspected initially for registration purposes and periodically thereafter by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer. In many cases consultation takes place with the proprietors prior to registration.

At the end of 1959 there were 55 homes registered, providing accommodation for 933 people.

TUBERCULOSIS

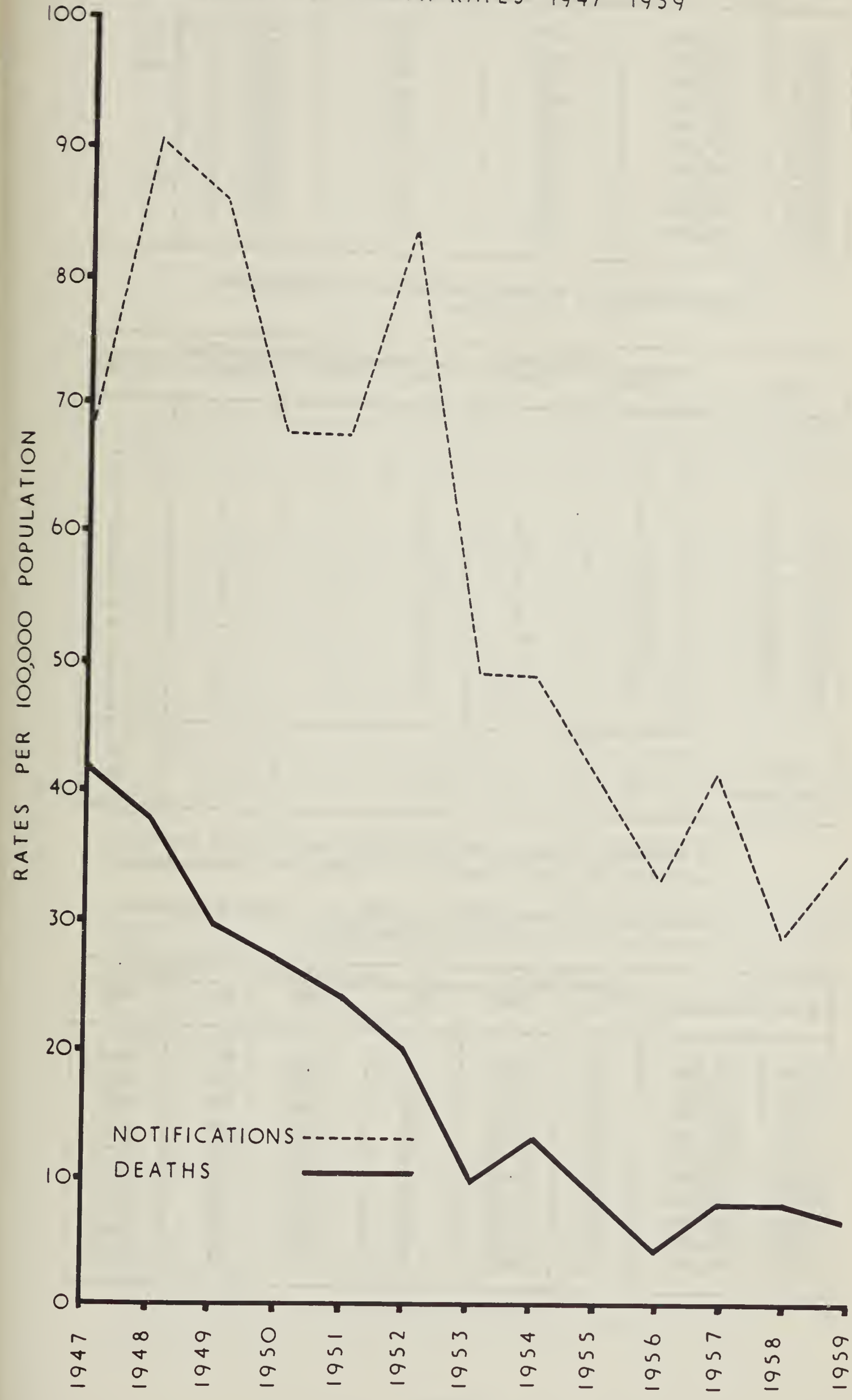
Respiratory Tuberculosis was responsible for 25 deaths, 14 (56%) of which occurred in the age group 45 to 64 years. The death rate per thousand of the population from this disease showed a slight decrease over that of the previous year and was equal to the lowest death rate recorded in 1956. However, there was a slight increase in the number of notifications received during the year and also in the notification rate per thousand of the population.

The following Table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis remaining on the registers of notifications, kept by the District Medical Officers of Health in the County, on 31st December, 1959:-

	1959
Respiratory:	
Male	1056
Female	884
Total	1940
Non-respiratory:	
Male	122
Female	161
Total	283
Total number of tuberculosis patients on register on 31st December	2223

WEST SUSSEX
TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)

NOTIFICATION & DEATH RATES 1947 - 1959



Notifications of Tuberculosis received in the years 1950-1959

Year	Population	PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS			
		Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total	Five year average
1950	316,090	183	31	214	
1951	317,900	163	32	215	
1952	319,600	228	40	268	209
1953	327,340	148	23	171	
1954	338,500	153	23	176	
1955	347,700	131	14	145	
1956	358,700	113	6	119	
1957	370,200	135	20	155	134
1958	382,500	102	10	112	
1959	390,000	120	17	137	

Notifications of Tuberculosis shown in age-groups for 1959

AGES	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 5	-	1	1	-	-	-
5 - 10	1	-	1	-	-	-
10 - 15	1	3	4	-	1	1
15 - 20	3	2	5	1	2	3
20 - 25	11	8	19	1	2	3
25 - 35	13	8	21	1	1	2
35 - 45	13	3	16	-	4	4
45 - 55	11	11	22	-	-	-
55 - 65	11	6	17	-	-	-
65 - 75	8	1	9	-	1	1
75 -	3	2	5	1	2	3
Total (all ages)	75	45	120	4	13	17

In addition to the above notifications, 10 cases became known through death returns and posthumous notifications.

Deaths from Tuberculosis, and Rate per 1,000 population, in years 1950-1959

Year	Population	Respiratory		Non -Respiratory		Total	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1950	316,090	81	0.26	7	0.02	88	0.28
1951	317,900	66	0.20	12	0.04	78	0.25
1952	319,600	53	0.17	13	0.04	66	0.21
1953	327,340	26	0.08	8	0.02	34	0.10
1954	338,500	43	0.13	6	0.02	49	0.14
1955	347,700	35	0.10	1	0.00	36	0.10
1956	358,700	21	0.06	4	0.01	25	0.07
1957	370,200	28	0.08	4	0.01	32	0.09
1958	382,500	28	0.07	5	0.01	33	0.09
1959	390,000	25	0.06	4	0.01	29	0.07

Deaths from Tuberculosis in 1959 in age groups

Ages	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
0 - 1	1	1	2
1 - 5	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	-
25 - 45	1	-	1
45 - 65	14	3	17
65 - 75	4	-	4
75 -	5	-	5
Total (all ages)	25	4	29

Care and After-Care Services

Although the County Council is no longer responsible for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, this being the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board, it is still the duty of the Council to provide a scheme for the prevention of the spread of the infection, and for the care of patients and their families in their homes.

The field workers in this particular scheme are the Health Visitors and the Care Almoners. The Health Visitor who acts as Tuberculosis Health Visitor is brought in touch with all tuberculous cases soon after notification, unless there is any particular reason why, in the opinion of the Chest Physician, a visit would not be welcome. Investigations into the home conditions are carried out by the Health Visitors, and unsatisfactory conditions are reported to the local Medical Officer of Health. Advice is given to the householder on management of the case whilst waiting for admission to sanatorium, or following discharge. Periodic visits are paid to see how the patient is getting on, or to know whether any change has taken place, for the better, or for the worse. Such changes are reported to the Chest Physicians, so that they can be aware of the social and domestic conditions which may affect the chances of recovery. In addition, assistance is given to the Chest Physician in ensuring that contacts of a newly ascertained case are followed up, and the source of the infection sought.

In addition to the work of Health Visitors, three Care Almoners are employed by the County Council in tuberculosis work. The Care Almoners see new patients attending the Chest Clinics and patients discharged from sanatoria are referred to the Care Almoners, by the almoners of the sanatoria, if there is a social need. They are also employed in the following up of invalids generally at the request of the practitioner, hospital consultant or hospital almoner, and the almoner based on Chichester also acts as Almoner at Aldingbourne Chest Hospital and its annexe at Bognor Regis, this arrangement having been made between the County Council and the Chichester Group Hospital Management Committee.

An Occupational Therapist is employed to teach suitable handicrafts to patients on discharge from sanatoria, and also to tuberculous patients being treated at home. Patients who are able to benefit from such therapy are referred to the Occupational Therapist by the Consultant Chest Physicians. The Handicrafts taught include leatherwork, weaving, needlework, basketry, marquetry, rug-making, stool seating, toys, lampshades, woodwork, painting etc.

Owing to a gap between appointments the work of this section was severely curtailed, but 362 visits were paid during the year.

At the end of 1959, fifteen sleeping shelters were in use. These are supplied free, on loan, on the recommendation of the Chest Physicians, usually to provide separate bedrooms for patients whose housing position does not allow of this.

Subject to a review of the financial circumstances of the applicant, free milk is supplied by the County Council, on the recommendation of the Chest Physicians, to patients suffering from respiratory tuberculosis, who are not eligible for National Assistance. During the year, fourteen patients received this assistance. Patients who receive assistance from the National Assistance Board and who were "gainfully occupied" before receiving treatment, are entitled to a higher rate of allowance to cover the cost of extra nourishment, such as milk. Other tuberculosis patients in receipt of National Assistance receive a discretionary allowance from the Board to cover the cost of milk recommended by the Chest Physician.

Certain of the County Council's duties with regard to tuberculosis care and after-care have been delegated to the Sussex Rural Community Council, who give help of various kinds - supplying bedding, clothes, etc. - to patients referred to them by the Chest Physicians. Committees have been set up by the Rural Community Council to cover Chichester and Midhurst; Horsham: Crawley: Bognor Regis and Littlehampton; Worthing; and Shoreham-by-Sea and Southwick. During 1959, 68 patients were given assistance.

B.C.G. Vaccination

The County scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of school leavers was continued in 1959. The parents of children 13 years of age and upwards are offered protection for their children by use of the Bacillus Calmette-Guerin vaccine. By this means it is hoped to protect children when at the most susceptible age, i.e. when they are preparing to leave school and enter the community.

1,444 children were inoculated by the School Medical Officers in this way by the end of the year.

In addition, 203 children who were contacts of persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis, were given Baccillus Calmette-Guerin vaccination by the Chest Physicians, to protect them against infection, as soon as possible after it was found that they had been exposed to infection.

Rehabilitation of Tuberculous Persons

On the recommendation of the Chest Physicians, patients suitable for industrial rehabilitation are sent to special Training Colonies, where they can work under medical supervision, with a view to their employment in the Colony workshops, or elsewhere.

At the end of the year, the County Council were maintaining three male patients at the British Legion Village Centre, Maidstone, and one female at Papworth Hall, Cambridge. One man at the Enham Alamein Centre, near Andover, who had been admitted in 1952 and had "colonised" in the Carpentry Department, had now become self-supporting.

Contact Tracing

The following Table, compiled from information supplied by the Chest Physicians, shews the number of new contacts examined and the number found to be tuberculous, during the years 1953-1959.

Year	No. of Contacts examined	No. found tuberculous
1959	505	9
1958	574	2
1957	538	8
1956	496	10
1955	701	12
1954	482	14
1953	561	12

Occasionally deaths occur of persons whose tuberculous disease was not notified during life. Contacts of these cases are followed up by the Chest Physicians, usually through the Health Visitors or the family doctors.

In newly diagnosed cases, the family, and other close contacts are examined by the Chest Physicians, in an endeavour to find the source of the infection. On several occasions adult cases have been discovered by this means.

Mass Radiography

The Mass Radiography Unit from Portsmouth visited many places throughout the County during 1959. As a result of these visits 19,948 persons were examined of whom 15 were found to be suffering from active tuberculosis. These persons were referred by their Practitioners to the Chest Physicians of the areas concerned. In addition to tuberculous conditions, many other abnormalities were found and where it was considered necessary, these persons were referred to their Practitioners.

Early in 1959 the Medical Director of the Surrey Mass X-Ray Unit introduced a scheme whereby a mobile unit visited Crawley weekly. The purpose of this Unit is to X-Ray cases, using 100 millimetre films, referred by General Practitioners in the area. I am informed by the Secretary of the Unit that in 1959 a total of 965 persons were referred for X-Ray.

CANCER - 1959

Cancer was responsible for 1,022 deaths (660 being persons over 65 years of age). This shows an increase of 34 as compared with the previous year. The provisional death rate for England and Wales from cancer for 1959 was 2.14, so that the rate for the County (2.6) is above that for the country as a whole.

The number of deaths from cancer showing sex and age distribution is given in the Table below.

Site of Localisation		MALES									FEMALES									GRAND TOTAL M & F
		0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	TOTAL MALES	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	TOTAL FEMALES	
Malignant Neoplasm	Stomach						21	21	13	55						4	18	26	48	103
	Lung, Bronchus					5	84	73	19	181					1	9	15	10	35	216
	Breast						1			1					5	39	41	29	114	115
	Uterus															12	16	9	37	37
	Other Organs		3	1	1	9	69	99	100	282			1	1	13	83	66	105	269	551
TOTALS			3	1	1	14	175	193	132	519			1	1	19	147	156	179	503	1022

It will be seen from the chart on page 9 shewing causes of death, that cancer was responsible for 18.5% of the deaths during 1959 (18.8% in 1958).

The following Table shews the number of deaths and death rates from cancer recorded in the County during the last ten years:-

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Admin.County No.of Deaths	766	817	784	812	865	839	896	877	988	1022
Death Rate per 1000 pop.	2.42	2.57	2.45	2.48	2.56	2.41	2.50	2.37	2.58	2.62

With the increased facilities for diagnosis and treatment now available for many types of cancer, the aim of public health propaganda should be to educate people to seek medical advice as soon as suspicious symptoms or signs appear. The mortality rate can be lowered by this means, for the earlier treatment is instituted the more chance there is of recovery, and the most promising line of attack is on those conditions which are easily observable by the patient in the early stages - cancer of the breast, the uterus, the skin, the lips and the tongue.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Section 22. Care of Mothers and Young Children

Ante and Post-Natal Care

The details of attendances of expectant mothers at ante-natal clinics are shown in the following Table:-

Number of Ante-natal Clinics provided at end of year ...	20
Number of sessions held per month	55
Number of expectant mothers who attended during year ...	2280
Number of expectant mothers who attended for the first time during year	1779
Total number of attendances made during year	7661

At the end of the year ante-natal clinics were in operation in the following districts:-

Arundel	Billingshurst	Bognor Regis	Chichester
Crawley	Felpham	Horsham	Lancing
Littlehampton	Petworth	Pulborough	Rustington
Selsey	Shoreham-by-Sea	Southwick	Steyning
Storrington ✱	Thorney Island	Three Bridges	Worthing (2)
Yapton			

✱ Because of the decreasing attendances at Storrington Ante-Natal Clinic the sessions there were cancelled. Alternative arrangements were made for the midwife in the area to attend the local doctors' surgeries when Ante-Natal cases booked by doctors were examined. This is one of the recommendations of the Cranbrook Committee.

Post-Natal Cases

No special post-natal clinics have been established, the mothers being seen instead at ante-natal clinics. During the year, 485 women made 544 attendances at such clinics.

Child Welfare Centres

Ample clinic facilities were available in 1959, as in previous years. Particulars relating to these centres are given below. The majority of the centres are staffed by general practitioners.

Number of Centres provided at end of year	43
Number of sessions held per month	158
Number of children who first attended during year and on first attendance were under 1 year of age	3564
Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in -	
(i) 1959	3234
(ii) 1958	2808
(iii) 1957-54	2931
Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were -	
(i) Under 1 year	44402
(ii) 1 but under 2	8803
(iii) 2 but under 5	6367

The number of children born in 1959 who attended for the first time during the year, represented 59% of the total (live) births, the same figure as for 1958.

At the end of the year child welfare centres were in operation in the following districts:-

Aldingbourne	Aldwick	Angmering	Arundel
Beeding	Billingshurst	Bognor Regis	Bosham
Camelsdale	Chichester	Crawley (3)	East Preston
Felpham	Findon	Henfield	Horsham
Lancing	Littlehampton	Loxwood	Midhurst
Petworth	Pulborough	Roffey	Rustington
Selsey	Shoreham	Southbourne	Southwick (2)
Steyning	Storrington	Thorney Island	Walberton
Westbourne	West Chiltington	Worthing (5)	Yapton

"Weighing Centres"

In certain districts where the establishment of a child welfare centre has not been justified, or is doubtful, "weighing centres" have been set up. These provide facilities for mothers to attend with their children, up to the age of five, to have them weighed and for the health visitor to examine them and give the mothers any necessary advice. Details of the centres provided at the end of the year under review are given below:-

Number of Centres provided at end of year	36
Number of sessions held per month	68
Total number of attendances made by children during year -	
(i) Under 1 year of age	13519
(ii) Between ages 1 and 5 years	2888

At the end of the year "weighing centres" were in operation in the following districts:-

Ashington	Ashling (West)	Barnes Green	Broadbridge Heath
Clapham	Colgate	Cowfold	Crawley (4)
Fernhurst	Ferring	Graffham	Harting
Heyshott	Horsham	Hunston	Kirdford
Wundham	Northchapel	Oving	Partridge Green
Rogate	Rudgwick	Rusper	Shipley
Sidlesham	Sompting	Southwater	Stedham
Tangmere	Warnham	Washington	Wisborough Green
Wittering (East)			

Distribution of Welfare Foods

The County Council continued to arrange, at the request of the Government, the distribution of welfare foods to expectant and nursing mothers and children under two years of age.

The following Table shews the quantities of welfare foods issued to beneficiaries during the year:-

	Total number distributed	Average number distributed per week
National Dried Milk	71,489 tins	1,375 tins
Cod Liver Oil	21,693 botts.	417 botts.
Vitamin A and D tablets	18,487 pkts.	356 pkts.
Orange Juice	200,950 botts.	3,864 botts.

During the year under review issues of National Dried Milk have continued to decline, namely 123,352 tins in 1956, 101,980 in 1957, 76,599 in 1958 and 71,489 in 1959. Issues of cod liver oil, Vitamin 'A' and 'D' tablets and orange juice have remained substantially the same as in 1958.

During the year 1959, one new sub-centre was opened for the distribution of welfare foods, and one sub-centre was closed, leaving the same total of 104 distribution centres in operation at the end of the year, i.e. 12 main centres in the towns and 92 sub-centres at clinics, private houses, local stores, etc.

A very large proportion of the work has continued to be undertaken by the Women's Voluntary Services, who are responsible for the distribution of these foods at all the main centres (eight of which are held on their premises) and at 27 sub-centres.

Unmarried Mothers

Arrangements have continued with the Chichester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association and St. Monica's Welfare Centre, in Worthing, for the care of unmarried mothers and their children. During 1959, 15 cases were admitted to the Bell Hostel, Eastbourne, and 32 to other residential homes. Grants were made to the Association by the County Council.

Maternity Outfits

These are available, free of cost, to all mothers confined at home.

Care of Premature Infants

On the recommendation of the Ministry of Health all babies under 5½ lbs. in weight continue to be regarded as premature, and special equipment has been provided for such infants as are nursed at home.

This equipment continues to be available at convenient points in the County. If necessary, a premature infant can be immediately transferred to one of the maternity hospitals, where greater facilities for nursing are available. The figures for 1959 are as follows:-

(1) Total number of premature live births during year ...	328
(2) Number of premature infants born at home during year...	81
Number of these -	
(a) transferred to hospital	11
(b) died at home during first 24 hours	2
(c) died at home between 2nd and 28th day	-
(d) survived at end of one month...	68
Of the eleven infants transferred to hospital, two died on or before 28th day.	
(3) Number of premature infants born in private Nursing Homes during year	1
Number of these -	
(a) died during first 24 hours	-
(b) survived at end of one month	-
(4) Number born in hospital or maternity home (Regional Hospital Board)	244
Died on or before 28th day	26

Relaxation Classes

Relaxation Classes for expectant and post-natal mothers held at 14 Centres have proved to be very popular. The following statement shows the number of attendances made in 1959:-

Area	Date of Establishment	Sessions held	Total Number of Attendances 1959
Arundel	27. 9. 56	ø Fortnightly	20
Bognor Regis	9. 6. 49	Weekly	316
Chichester	18. 3. 48	Weekly	378
Crawley	5. 11. 53	Fortnightly	214
Gossops Green	21. 9. 59	Weekly	69
Horsham	1. 12. 49	Weekly	916
Lancing	15. 9. 58	Weekly	52
Littlehampton	8. 6. 49	Weekly	272
Midhurst	21. 10. 59	Weekly	22
Selsey	21. 7. 59	Weekly	107
Shoreham-by-Sea	5. 7. 54	Weekly	224
Thorney Island	12. 9. 58	ø Weekly	55
Three Bridges	7. 2. 57	Fortnightly	184
Tilgate	22. 1. 59	Weekly	454
Worthing	11. 11. 49	Weekly	295

ø Sessions held as required.

Dental Care

The following report has been prepared by the Senior Dental Officer:-

The County Council's Dental Treatment Scheme for expectant and nursing mothers, and children under school age has been continued as in previous years. The Dental Officers having given treatment to all patients in this category seeking dental treatment.

During the year under review there has been some reduction in the number of expectant and nursing mothers made dentally fit.

Despite the shortage of staff there was no significant difference in the number of pre-school children treated as compared with 1958. The response to treatment offered and the volume of work generally for pre-schoolchildren is much the same as last year. Details of the work carried out are shown in the table on page 25.

The continued help of the Medical Officers, Nurses and Health Visitors is much appreciated, and they are thanked for their willing co-operation.

National Health Service Act, 1946

Dental treatment provided for expectant and nursing mothers and young children

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated (commencing treatment)	Made dentally fit (Treatment completed)
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	187	172	163	121
Children under five	440	262	259	227

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	Extractions	General Anaesthetic	Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatment	Inlays	Crowns	Radiographs	Dentures provided		Dentures repaired
									Complete	Partial	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	204	12	214	97	2	-	-	-	17	38	3
Children under five	197	34	316	5	107	-	-	-	-	-	1

Family Planning Clinics

Women requiring advice attend Clinics at Bognor Regis, Crawley, Horsham, Midhurst and Shoreham-by-Sea. The Clinics at Bognor Regis, Crawley, Horsham and Midhurst are administered by the Family Planning Association, and that at Shoreham by the County Council.

The number of new cases dealt with at these Clinics in 1959, was 719 and the total number of attendances was 2,421.

Prevention of Break-up of Families

The work of the special woman officer of the N.S.P.C.C. who helps, when necessary, the Health Visitors in dealing with problem families, continued during the year. During 1959, she made 492 visits to 30 families. The County Council made the N.S.P.C.C. a grant towards her salary and expenses.

Section 23. Domiciliary Midwifery

The domiciliary midwifery service, which is provided by the County Council, continued to function satisfactorily during the year.

By virtue of the National Health Service Act, a woman can also engage a general practitioner for her ante-natal care, with a minimum number of ante-natal examinations, to attend for confinement if he thinks it necessary, and to carry out a post-natal examination. Consultant obstetricians are also at the practitioner's disposal, and beds are available in hospitals and maternity homes for abnormal cases, or where the home conditions are unsuitable. Applications for hospital beds, on grounds that the home conditions are unsuitable for the confinement to take place there, are usually dealt with by the Health Department, the hospital concerned relying on that Department to obtain a report from the district midwife on the nature of the home conditions. The division of responsibility among the three authorities concerned with confinement cases - Executive Council, Regional Hospital Board and Local Health Authority - still gives rise to some difficulties in making for a co-ordinated service, although co-operation with the general practitioners continued to be satisfactory. In most areas practitioners and midwives regard themselves as members of the same team, dealing with a mutual problem, that of the supervision and care of expectant and nursing mothers, and their safe delivery. This problem of co-operation between hospitals, local authorities and general practitioners in ante-natal care has been, with others, the subject of prolonged consideration by the Special Committee set up by the Government in April 1956.

The Cranbrook Report was received in April and its recommendations are discussed in the Foreword of this Report.

Supervision of Midwives in West Sussex in 1959 was similar to previous years. The Senior Assistant County Medical Officer is the Medical Supervisor, and the Deputy County Nursing Officer is the non-medical Supervisor. Both these Supervisors work in close collaboration, and every midwife is inspected at least once a year. This system applies also to midwives not employed on the County Council domiciliary service, i.e. private midwives, and midwives in maternity hospitals and nursing homes.

All County midwives were fully qualified to give gas and air analgesia, and it was not necessary to send any for training in the use of the apparatus in 1959.

The work carried out by the County midwives is shown in the following statement, which also includes particulars of the work carried out by midwives in private practice.

1. Number of Midwives practising on 31st December -

	1958	1959
(a) Employed by County Council	84	82 *
(b) In Private Practice -		
(i) Domiciliary	8	8
(ii) In Nursing Homes	6	3
(c) Employed by Hospital Management Committees	56	54
	154	147

* Three vacancies.

2. Number of Confinements attended by Midwives during 1959 -

	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals
	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present at delivery	Doctor present at delivery	Doctor not present at delivery	
(a) Midwives employed by the County Council	21	348	315	1533	2217
(b) Midwives in Private Practice -					
(i) Domiciliary	-	-	10	2	12
(ii) In Nursing Homes	-	-	33	10	43
	21	348	358	1545	2272

3. Number of Maternity Cases attended by Midwives employed by County Council after discharge from Hospital before the fourteenth day - 711

Inhalational Analgesics (gas & air, "Trilene")

All midwives employed by the County Council are qualified to administer analgesics. Of 2217 confinements taking place at home attended by County Council Midwives, 2134 mothers received inhalational analgesics.

Number of cases in which gas and air and "Trilene" were administered during the year by midwives employed by County Council -

	Gas and air	"Trilene"
(a) Doctor present at delivery ...	273	43
(b) Doctor not present at delivery ...	1611	207
	1884	250

Number of midwives practising in the County at the end of the year qualified to administer analgesics:-

(i) Midwives employed by the Authority	82
(ii) Midwives in private practice (including midwives in Nursing Homes)	6
(iii) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees	54

Post Graduate Courses

Refresher courses lasting one week were attended by twenty-one midwives during the year. In addition, a five-day course was again organised at Lodge Hill Residential Centre, for midwives, nurses and health visitors.

Training of Pupil Midwives

The arrangements for training pupil midwives, sent from the Horsham Hospital Maternity Unit, a Part II Training Hospital, were continued in Worthing, three of the County Council midwives in this area acting as tutors.

Section 24. Health Visiting

This service continued in 1959 on the same lines as previously. Vacancies for combined posts were filled by fully qualified Health Visitors. All Health Visitors continue to undertake school nursing work and tuberculosis visiting, in addition to their maternity and child welfare duties.

During 1959, six nurses were sent by the County Council to be trained for the Health Visitor's certificate - a year's course. Under this scheme the County awards a bursary of £370 during training. In return, each nurse covenants to serve in the County as a relief nurse in any capacity - health visitor, nurse or midwife - for two years following completion of the course. By such means we are enabled to recruit new members to the staff to fill vacant posts, as well as to act as relief for sickness, holidays etc.

Refresher Courses

Each year a five day refresher course is held at Lodge Hill, a residential hostel, administered by the Education Committee of the County Council. Lecturers are invited to give talks on a variety of subjects of interest in the work of the health visiting, nursing and midwifery staff. In 1959 arrangements were made for 41 of the nursing staff to be resident at Lodge Hill. A splendid effort was made by the remainder of the staff to attend individual lectures and sessions, as the work permitted.

Other refresher courses organised by outside professional bodies and of a fortnight's duration were made use of in 1959 and the number of Health Visitors sent on such courses was four.

1. Number of Health Visitors employed at end of year:-

(a) Whole-time	41
(b) Combined duties (health visiting, general nursing and midwifery)	36

2. Number of visits by Health Visitors during 1959:-

(a) Ante-natal visits	908
(b) Visits to infants under 1 year	37,714
(c) Visits to children 1 and under 2 years	20,343
(d) Visits to children 2 and under 5 years	29,340
(e) Tuberculous households	1,604
(f) Care of old people	4,542
(g) Other cases	3,348
(h) Total No. of families or households visited	20,356

It should be pointed out that figures relating to School Nursing duties are not included in the above Table.

Section 25. Home Nursing

The following statement shows the staff of general nurses employed on Home Nursing at the end of the year, and summarises the work done during the year.

Number of Nurses employed at end of year -

Whole-time	41
Part-time	2
Combined duties (health visiting, general nursing and midwifery)	59
Number of cases attended	11,899
Number of visits made	237,547

During the year two nurses attended a refresher course of a week's duration.

Section 26. Vaccination and Immunisation

(a) Vaccination against smallpox

Vaccinations are carried out by general practitioners under the terms of their contract with the Executive Council, and a fee is payable by the County Council for the record of the vaccination.

The number of such records received in respect of vaccinations, and re-vaccinations, carried out in 1959 is as follows:-

	Age at 31st December					
	Under 1	1 year	2 - 4	5 - 14	Over 14	Total
Number vaccinated	3,490	269	216	154	236	4,365
Number re-vaccinated	3	6	70	295	1,554	1,928

The totals for 1958 were: primary vaccinations, 3,886, and re-vaccinations, 1,634.

(b) Diphtheria Immunisation

The scheme for the immunisation of children against diphtheria continued throughout the year. The Ministry of Health Table shewn below is based on the fact that it has been generally agreed that because individual immunity tends to wane with the passage of time an assessment of the percentage of children protected must take into account the age of the child and the ages at which inoculations were received. For the sake of simplicity the Ministry ignore the distinction between primary and boosting inoculations.

During 1959, a total of 5,222 children were immunised against diphtheria; of these 4,902 were under school age. In addition, 2,783 received a third or "boosting" dose. Of the total of 8,005 children 5,711 were immunised by general practitioners and 2,294 by County staff. It will be noted that 68,568 children still under 15 years of age had been immunised against diphtheria, of these 17,364 were under the age of 5 years.

Immunisation in Relation to Child Population					
Number of Children at 31st December, 1959, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date					
Age at 31.12.59 - i.e. born in year	Under 1 1959	1 - 4 1955-1958	5 - 9 1950-1954	10 - 14 1945-1949	Under 15 Total
A. No. of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1955-1959.	1048	16316	14117	5863	37344
B. No. of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1954 or earlier.	-	-	10957	20267	31224
C. Est. mid-year child population	5550	20750	60100		86400
Immunity index 100A/C	18.88	78.63	33.24		43.22

(c) Protection against Whooping Cough

During the year 4,082 children completed a primary course of protection against Whooping Cough (3 injections).

(d) Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Poliomyelitis vaccination was available to all persons up to the age of 25 years, to hospital staffs, to medical students and to their families.

As mentioned in the Report for the year 1958, the response from "young persons", i.e. those between 15 and 25 years of age, was not good during 1959. Early in the year arrangements were made through local M.O's to approach various firms in the County, with a view to vaccination sessions being carried out on the premises during work time. The response of those firms approached, was immediate and I should like to express my appreciation of their co-operation and help. Even this and the death of a well known footballer in April - which caused an overall increase in consents of over 400% - only brought our consent rate for young persons to about 50%. The consent rate for children under fifteen years of age was, at the 31st December, 1959, about 95%.

Table "A" below shows the number of cases vaccinated (i.e. had two injections) during the year, and the position at the 31st December, 1959. Table "B" gives the number vaccinated since the inception of the scheme in 1956.

TABLE "A"

Cases	Had two injections during year	Had 1st injection	Awaiting 1st injection on 31.12.59.	Total registrations during year
Children (1943-1959)	21263	401	539	22203
Young Persons (1933-1942)	16942	362	41	17345
Expectant mothers and others	2834	44	19	2897
TOTAL	41039	807	599	42445

In addition, 44,644 persons received a third injection.

TABLE "B"

Cases	Completed (had two injections) since inception of scheme
Children	72976
Young Persons	17708
Expectant mothers & others	4930
TOTAL	95614

In addition 53,730 persons have received a third injection.

Section 27. Ambulance and Hospital Car Service

(a) Ambulance Service

The day-to-day operation of the ambulance service is undertaken by the St. John Ambulance Brigade on an agency basis, except in Midhurst, where the British Red Cross Society operates on the same basis. Whole-time paid staff are employed but voluntary members of the two bodies mentioned man the ambulances at night and at weekends.

By arrangement with the Surrey County Council, the northern part of the Midhurst Rural District is covered by ambulances stationed at Haslemere.

Radio-telephony service operates over the whole County. The drop in the average miles per patient, is, no doubt, mainly attributable to the introduction of radio-telephony and the concentration of control associated therewith.

Rail Facilities

Where it is necessary for a patient to make a long journey, and he can without detriment to his health conveniently be conveyed by rail, as a stretcher case, special arrangements are made with the Railway Authorities and with the appropriate Local Health Authority at the point of detraining, for the provision of an ambulance to undertake the last stage of the journey. During the year, 187 patients were transported for the major part of their journeys by rail facilities.

During the year the Ambulance Service carried 31,696 patients and travelled 455,757 miles.

1. The work undertaken during 1959 showed an increase of 4,116 patients and 31,849 miles, as compared with the previous year.

2. The greatest increases in the number of patients carried and mileage travelled were at:-

	INCREASE	
Ambulance Station	No. of Patients	Mileage
Worthing	2,034	13,807
Crawley	744	5,215
Littlehampton	561	3,531

Although there was a slight increase in the number of patients at Horsham (13) the mileage dropped by 1,527 miles.

3. The average mileage per patient was 14.4, as compared with 15.3 in both 1957 and 1958.

4. The highest monthly mileage recorded was in July (42,965).

5. The number of accident and emergency cases dealt with was 2969, as compared with 2412 in 1958 and 2128 in 1957. The Bognor Regis/Chichester area and Worthing station both dealt with over 700 such cases.

6. The number of accident and emergency cases exceeded 300 in each month from July to September inclusive, and reached a peak in August (374).

7. The number of invalids, i.e. non-emergency and non-infectious cases, increased by 3,578 (from 24,940 to 28,518). The Worthing station dealt with 8,952 (an increase of 1,753 over previous year) and the Bognor Regis/ Chichester area with 6,561 invalids. The highest number of invalids carried in any month was 2,610 in July.

8. The number of infectious cases carried decreased by 19 - from 228 to 209.

TABLE I showing work undertaken by Ambulance Stations

Ambulance Station	Number of patients carried					Mileage
	No. of ambul-ances	Accidents or emerg-encies	Invalids	Infec-tious	Total	
Bognor Regis and ✡ Chichester	7	768	6561	85	7414	105,195
Crawley	4	313	3850	-	4163	74,773
Henfield	1	119	487	-	606	13,343
Horsham	3	322	1393	14	1729	43,329
Little-hampton	2	316	2235	-	2551	39,861
Midhurst	1	57	753	-	810	18,808
Petworth	1	112	567	-	679	16,588
Pulborough	1	68	601	-	669	19,306
Southwick	2	178	3119	-	3297	44,783
Worthing ✡	5	716	8952	110	9778	79,771
Totals	27	2,969	28,518	209	31,696	455,757

✡ Including "spare" ambulance to be used wherever required.

Note: ("Patient" means one patient carried once in one direction, i.e. a patient is taken to a hospital and later in the same day taken home again counts as two, whether or not the vehicle waits to take the patient home.

Ministry of Health definition.

Average miles per patient 14.4

TABLE II - shows comparison of the numbers of patients carried and the mileages travelled, by the various Ambulance Stations, during the years 1958 and 1959.

Ambulance Station	Patients carried		Mileage	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Bognor Regis/ Chichester	2	-	1597	-
Crawley	744	-	5215	-
Henfield	78	-	2319	-
Horsham	13	-	-	1527
Littlehampton	561	-	3531	-
Midhurst	160	-	3026	-
Petworth	52	-	-	583
Pulborough	186	-	2944	-
Southwick	286	-	1520	-
Worthing	2034	-	13807	-
	4116	-	33959	2110
Total Increase	4116		31849	

Hospital Car Service

During the year, the Hospital Car Service carried 139,524 patients and travelled 1,054,938 miles. The Special Vehicle for Sitting cases, in the Bognor Regis/Chichester area carried 4,873 patients and travelled 25,430 miles - these figures are included in the statistics for the Hospital Car Service.

1. As compared with 1958, the number of patients increased by 15,858 and the mileage by 107,865. There were increases in the number of patients carried at Worthing (9,299) and Chichester (8,016); at Horsham there was a decrease of 1,457 patients. The increase in mileage was principally due to an increase of 74,633 miles at Worthing, but there was an increase of 33,867 miles at Bognor Regis/Chichester, and a decrease of 635 at Horsham.

The reason for the decrease in the Horsham area is not known, but it should be pointed out that Day Hospitals for the mentally ill and geriatric patients have not yet been established in this district.

2. In Worthing area, the demands of "The Acre" Day Hospital and the Physiotherapy Departments at Courtlands and Homefield Annexes account for the highest demand on the hospital car service. At Chichester, the Day Hospitals at Summersdale and St. Richards Hospitals and the Radiotherapy Department of St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth, made the major demands on the service, apart from the physio-therapy units at the various hospitals administered by the Chichester Hospital Management Committee.

TABLE III shewing work undertaken in calendar months

Month	No. of patients carried ø	Mileage
January	8774	91328
February	10836	78553
March	12466	80204
April	11550	91834
May	10685	85140
June	12649	92472
July	13599	101521
August	11310	84813
September	11161	90236
October	12499	87991
November	12329	86522
December	11666	84324
TOTALS	139524	1054938

ø For definition of "Patients" see Note at foot of Table I on page 33.

TABLE IV shewing mileage undertaken in Transport Areas and Calendar Months

Month	Bognor Regis & Chichester	Horsham	Worthing	Total
January	21535	30739	39054	91328
February	18098	25824	34631	78553
March	17269	25789	37146	80204
April	21722	29391	40721	91834
May	18115	29734	37291	85140
June	18666	28804	45002	92472
July	21890	31394	48237	101521
August	19346	25790	39677	84813
September	21051	26564	42621	90236
October	17293	27148	43550	87991
November	18536	27948	40038	86522
December	21136	26751	36437	84324
Totals	234657	335876	484405	1054938
Monthly Average	19554	27990	40367	87912

Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

Care Almoner Service

The Care Almoners' work has been referred to under "Tuberculosis". In addition to following up tuberculosis patients and their families in their own homes, they investigate, on the social and domestic side, cases of general illness referred to them by General Practitioners, Almoners of Hospitals, etc. The number of new cases brought to their notice during 1959 was 444, including 114 tuberculosis cases.

The main function of the Care Almoners is to advise and assist patients in carrying out the doctor's recommendations for after-care and recuperation, as far as possible, and in this connection they work in close contact with general practitioners and Chest Physicians with regard to the cases, the National Assistance Board on financial matters, with the Ministry of Labour on questions of training and employment, and with the Sussex Rural Community Council, for any other assistance required by tuberculous cases. See also reference to "recuperative holidays", on page 36.

During the last Quarter of the year, the staff was increased by the appointment of a third Almoner - based on Crawley. The mounting population in the New Town had meant increased demands for almoning services and it had become quite uneconomic to provide this service by officers domiciled at Chichester and Worthing. We were fortunate in being able to appoint an Almoner who had been on the staff of the Redhill Hospital Management Committee and had acted as Almoner at Crawley Hospital, and therefore knew the district.

Provision of Nursing Equipment

The Scheme has been continued, whereby articles required by patients being nursed in their own homes are supplied on loan from depots established by District Nursing Associations, the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and the British Red Cross Society.

In addition, the County Council has supplied commodes, special type hospital beds and dunlopillo mattresses for the use of paraplegic patients.

Recuperative Holidays

Arrangements were continued, whereby patients on discharge from hospital, or recovery from illness at home, were provided with recuperative holidays before they returned to work or domestic duties. Such cases are recommended by the doctor in charge of the case, and, after careful investigation by the County Care Almoners and consideration of the circumstances by the County Medical Officer, are referred to the Chairman of the County Health Committee for approval, before arrangements for admission to a suitable Home are made. The Local Health Authority accepts responsibility for the cost of maintenance at the Holiday Home, and recovers from the patient such amount as his means permit.

During the year, 3 male and 25 female patients were given recuperative holidays under these arrangements.

Prevention of Illness - Health Education

With the increasing public interest in matters of Health Education stimulated by the press, radio and television, increasing demands are made by many organisations for instruction and talks on such matters. These talks are given by members of the Health Department who have the use of film strip projectors, flannelgraph sets, magnetic boards and a wide selection of posters and pamphlets. This equipment is constantly used by the staff of the Department.

The audiences are varied and include members of the British Red Cross, Mothers' Unions, Townswomen's Guilds, Mothers' Institutes, Parent-Teacher Associations, Old People's organisations, school children, Mothers' Clubs and many others.

The Health Education Officer has developed this side of the County Health Committee's work throughout the year. In addition to helping Health Visitors and School Nurses in their educational work in Welfare Centres, Schools, Mothers' Clubs and in the home, she has lectured to statutory and voluntary organisations on the many sided subject "Promotion of health and prevention of disease". In connection with the latter and with the care of the elderly considerable work has been done with regard to Home Safety. The Central Council for Health Education has continued to give valuable assistance in this field particularly in the production of suitable pamphlets for distribution to the public and providing lecturers on special subjects of importance to the nursing staff. As ideas in Health Education change so Health Educators must be kept up-to-date and the Central Council for Health Education provides the means for their re-education.

Section 29. Home Help Service

This service, which is a valuable ancillary to the nursing, welfare and hospital services, is organised on behalf of the County Council by the Women's Voluntary Service, except in Worthing, where the scheme is administered by the Medical Officer to the Worthing Health Sub-Committee, with the assistance of an Organiser.

The County Organiser, appointed by the W.V.S., was assisted during the year under review by 14 W.V.S. Area Organisers, based on Bognor Regis, Chichester, Crawley, Horsham, Lancing, Littlehampton, Midhurst, Petworth, Rustington, Selsey, Shoreham-by-Sea, Southwick, Storrington and West Wittering.

The number of cases assisted by the Home Help Service in 1959 was 2,404 (maternity 297, tuberculous 18, chronic sick, aged and infirm 1,438, others 651), as compared with 2,203 in 1958. The services of the Home Helps are usually restricted to essential domestic duties.

On 31st December, 1959, 362 home helps (all part-time) were employed, and during the year a total of 275,129 hours were worked by home helps.

Section 31. Mental Health Service

Care and After-Care

There are three Mental Welfare Officers employed whole-time on duties in connection with mental deficiency (e.g. visitation of defectives under voluntary or statutory supervision, under guardianship or on licence from institutions). These Officers are based on Chichester, Horsham and Worthing.

Arrangements for initial proceedings and removal to Mental Hospital under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts are undertaken by five Duly Authorised Officers, giving part-time service, and who also work as Welfare Officers of the Welfare Committee.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment

Admission to Mental Hospitals:

During the year 78 male and 143 female patients were admitted to Mental Hospitals by Authorised Officers, as follows:-

Graylingwell Hospital:	M.	F.	T.
Voluntary	16	24	40
Summary Reception Orders	11	25	36
Urgency Orders	51	94	145
	78	143	221

The number of admissions to Graylingwell Hospital, including Summersdale Hospital, in 1959 as shown in the Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent, were -

	M.	F.	T.
Voluntary and Informal	235	369	604
Temporary	-	-	-
Certified	62	119	181
Magistrates Courts Act	1	-	1
Broadmoor Patients	-	-	-
Totals	298	488	786

Of the certified patients received, 145 were admitted under Urgency Orders.

Of the total direct admissions, 604 were voluntary or non-statutory patients.

The average age on admission was 54.9 years and 36% of those admitted were aged 65 years or over.

In addition notices of admission were received from the following Mental Hospitals in respect of residents of West Sussex, as follows:-

	M.	F.	T.
St. Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath ...	-	3	3
Brookwood Hospital, Woking	-	1	1
Bexley Hospital, Kent	-	1	1
Shenley Hospital, St. Albans	-	1	1
Knowle Hospital, Fareham	1	-	1
Hellingly Hospital, Hailsham	1	-	1
	2	6	8

Discharges from Mental Hospitals:

In accordance with the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Rules, Notices of Discharge and Death were received during the year in respect of residents of West Sussex as follows:-

	Discharges	Deaths
Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester ...	343	85
Rauceby Hospital, Sleaford	1	-
St. Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath	7	-
Littlemore Hospital, Oxford	1	-
Banstead Hospital, Sutton	1	-
Roundway Hospital, Devizes	1	-
Hellingly Hospital, Hailsham	1	1
St. James Hospital, Portsmouth ...	1	-
Shenley Hospital, St. Albans	1	-
Knowle Hospital, Fareham	2	-
Freirn Hospital, New Southgate, N.11	1	1
St. Ebba's Hospital, Epsom	1	-
Horton Hospital, Epsom	1	-
Canehill Hospital, Coulsdon	1	-
Totals	363	87

Mental Deficiency

The arrangements for the admission of defectives to hospitals maintained by the Regional Hospital Board continued throughout the year. Most of the patients were admitted to either the Royal Earlswood Hospital, Redhill, or its ancillary premises at the Forest Hospital, Horsham, and Farmfield, Horley.

The total number of defectives under care on 31st December is shewn below:-

	M.	F.	C.	T.
In Hospitals and Approved Homes ...	167	121	103	391
Under Guardianship	17	38	10	65
In "place of safety"	-	-	-	-
Under Statutory Supervision	196	187	82	465
Under Voluntary Supervision	101	92	-	193
Totals	481	438	195	1114

The following Table shews the number of defectives under institutional care on 31st December:-

Institution	M.	F.	T.
Royal Earlswood Hospital, Redhill ...	126	91	217
The Manor, Epsom	14	14	28
St. Lawrence's Hospital, Caterham ...	-	3	3
St. Mary's Home, Alton	-	3	3
St. Teresa's, Farnham	-	7	7
Botleys Park, Chertsey	5	1	6
Farmfield, Horley	36	-	36
Laughton Lodge, near Lewes	19	13	32
Stoke Park, Bristol	2	3	5
Other Hospitals	17	17	34
Approved Homes	13	7	20
Totals	232	159	391

The number of defectives admitted to Institutions during the year was as follows:-

M.	F.	T.
31	21	52

The number of defectives ascertained during the year was as follows:-

	M.	F.	T.
Referred by Mental Hospitals	2	-	2
Referred by relatives	2	3	5
Referred following Court proceedings	2	-	2
Referred by Officer of Local Authority	1	2	3
Referred by Child Guidance Clinic ...	-	1	1
Referred from other areas	-	2	2
Referred by Local Education Authority	24	16	40
Referred by National Assistance Board	-	1	1
Referred by other sources	8	4	12
Totals	39	29	68

The following Table shews the disposal of cases reported during the year:-

	M.	F.	T.
Sent to Hospitals	11	6	17
Placed under Guardianship	2	2	4
Placed under Statutory Supervision ...	15	13	28
Placed under Voluntary Supervision ...	-	1	1
Action not yet taken	11	6	17
Left area or died	-	1	1
In a "place of safety"	-	-	-
Action necessary	-	-	-
Later not found to be defective ...	-	-	-
Admitted to Mental Hospital	-	-	-
Totals	39	29	68

Guardianship

At the end of the year there were 65 cases under guardianship, of which 42 (15 males and 27 females) were under the care of nominees of the Guardianship Society of Hove and were supervised by that Society on behalf of the Local Health Authority. Four other defectives (2 males and 2 females) were under the guardianship of their parents or relatives and received a weekly allowance from the Local Authority or National Assistance Board towards the cost of their maintenance. The remaining 19 defectives were with other guardians in the community.

Of the 65 cases under guardianship at the end of the year, 2 males and 4 females were wholly self-supporting and 2 males and 1 female partially self-supporting.

Short-term Care in Institutions or Homes

During the year, fourteen patients (eleven males and three females) were admitted to the Royal Earlswood Institution at Redhill in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 5/52, for short-term care owing to illness of parents, or other special circumstances. In addition, two patients (one male and one female) were boarded out in private homes or with foster parents under the County Council's scheme under Section 28 of the National Health Service Acts.

Occupation Centres

Worthing Occupation Centre. There were 41 persons on the register at the end of the Autumn Term (9 males and 14 females under 16 years of age and 7 males and 11 females over 16 years of age). The average attendance for the year has been 33.

During the year an extra classroom was built at the Occupation Centre to provide additional facilities for cookery instruction and craft teaching.

Chichester Occupation Centre. As from the 15th April, 1959, the above Centre was opened at the Stockbridge Village Hall, Donnington, Chichester, on five days a week. There were 17 persons on the register at the end of the Autumn Term (6 males and 6 females under 16 years of age and 5 females over 16 years of age). The average attendance has been 12.

Horsham Occupation Centre. As from the 12th May, 1959, the above Centre was opened at the Horsham Boys' Club, Hurst Road, Horsham, on five days a week. There were 19 persons on the register at the end of the Autumn Term (3 males and 8 females under 16 years of age and 3 males and 5 females over 16 years of age). The average attendance has been 13.

Other Centres. In addition, 12 persons (1 male and 11 females) attended Occupation Centres maintained by other Authorities or voluntary bodies as follows:-

Havant Occupation Centre (Hampshire County Council) - 2 children under 16 years of age from Harting.

Forest Hospital Occupation Centre, Horsham - 1 female over 16 years of age from Horsham.

Guardianship Society's Occupation Centre, Hove - 8 persons (1 male and 1 female under 16 years of age and 6 females over the age of 16 years).

Tunbridge Wells Occupation Centre (Kent County Council) - 1 female over 16 years of age boarded out with a nominee of the Guardianship Society.

MILK

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-53.

There are in the County (excluding the Borough of Worthing) nine pasteurising establishments situated as follows:-

Chichester City	1
Horsham Rural District (Five Oaks)	1
Littlehampton Urban District	1
* Midhurst Rural District (Midhurst and Fernhurst)... ...	2
Petworth Rural District (Wisborough Green)...	1
Southwick Urban District...	1

* Towards the end of the year, one pasteuriser in Midhurst R.D. relinquished his licence.

There are also two pasteurising establishments in the Borough of Worthing. The Borough is a separate Food and Drug Authority and as such is responsible for the licensing and supervision of pasteurising plants within the Borough boundaries.

A satisfactory standard was maintained in all the licensed dairies in the County.

The samples shown below were procured by the Public Health Officer for bacteriological tests and examined at the Public Health Laboratories at Brighton and Portsmouth:-

No. of samples procured and examined	933
No. satisfying both the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests	932
No. failing the Phosphatase Test	1
No. failing the Methylene Blue Test	-

Details

Numbers	Pasteurised Milk	Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)	Channel Island Milk (Pasteurised)	School Milk (Pasteurised)	Totals
No. of samples taken	289	296	145	203	933
No. satisfactory	288	296	145	203	932
No. unsatisfactory	1	-	-	-	1

Bottle Rinses

No. of bottles examined	800
No. of bottles satisfactory	670
No. of bottles fairly satisfactory	72
No. of bottles unsatisfactory	58

Water Sampling at Dairies

No. of samples procured and examined	30
Satisfactory	22
Fairly satisfactory	5
Unsatisfactory	3

Inspection of Dairies

The County Public Health Officer made 296 inspections of dairies during 1959.

Sampling of Milk in Specified Areas

In addition to the routine samples mentioned above, a further 133 samples were procured in the County which is designated as a "Specified Area" and in which the sale of milk is restricted to Heat Treated (Pasteurised or Sterilised) Milk and Tuberculin Tested Milk, - on behalf of the County Health Department, by the Weights and Measures Inspectors. No infringement of the Act or Regulations was found, but five samples failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test, and one the Phosphatase Test.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 31
Biological Sampling of Milk for Tuberculosis, etc.

During the year, 602 samples were procured for biological examination. Twenty-five of these samples were taken by the County Public Health Officer and the remainder by the Public Health Inspectors of the County Districts. Forty-seven of these samples were found to contain brucella organisms.

Sixteen samples were void due to the premature death of the guinea pigs, etc.

No samples were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

With regard to positive samples of brucella abortus, (the cause of contagious abortion in cattle, and of undulant fever in humans) these results were notified to local Medical Officers of Health for such action as they thought fit, and to the Divisional Veterinary Officer. No cases of undulant fever in humans were reported for districts where positive results were found probably due to the milk being pasteurised before consumption.

Sampling of Milk by Public Health Inspectors of District Councils.

In addition to sampling milk for tuberculosis, local Public Health Inspectors take samples, in course of delivery, of heat treated and non-heat treated milk. The latter consists of tuberculin tested milk, as in the County from 1st April, 1957 when the whole area became a "specified area" the milk sold by retail must be either heat treated or tuberculin tested.

Of the 685 samples taken 31 proved unsatisfactory and 22 tests proved void.

Of the 231 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk (not heat treated) 29 were unsatisfactory.

Of the 454 samples of heat treated milk, two were unsatisfactory and 22 were void samples.

Improvement Grants - Housing Acts

The Table below shows the number of applications for Improvement, Discretionary and Standard Grants under the Housing Acts, made in the County during the year.

COUNTY DISTRICT	No. of applications & Houses dealt with by Local Authority 1949 to 1958 incl. Improvement Grants only.						No. of applications & Houses dealt with by Local Authority during 1959.						No. of applications approved in respect of owner-occupiers
	Received		Approved		Rejected		Received		Approved		Rejected		
	Applications	No. of Dwellings	Applications	No. of Dwellings	Applications	No. of Dwellings	Applications	No. of Dwellings	Applications	No. of Dwellings	Applications	No. of Dwellings	
Urban Districts													
Arundel M.B.	5	5	2	2	3	3	11	13	11	13	-	-	6
Bognor Regis	17	17	4	4	13	13	10	10	9	9	1	1	6
Chichester M.B.	87	89	80	82	7	7	32	32	26	26	6	6	19
Crawley	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	15	15	1	1	14
Horsham	112	112	99	99	13	13	36	36	33	33	3	3	29
Littlehampton	16	17	16	17	-	-	19	19	18	18	1	1	4
Shoreham-by-Sea	28	28	7	7	21	21	11	11	10	10	1	1	9
Southwick	2	2	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	-
Worthing M.B.	166	197	88	94	36	42	51	61	35	36	16	25	26
TOTAL URBAN DISTRICTS	433	467	296	305	95	101	187	199	157	160	30	39	115
Rural Districts													
Chanctonbury	139	183	127	172	11	11	46	51	43	48	3	3	10
Chichester	432	432	411	411	21	21	112	112	111	111	1	1	-
Horsham	180	268	172	260	8	8	76	77	74	75	2	2	40
Midhurst	219	319	201	292	18	27	41	59	39	55	2	4	17
Petworth	105	161	97	141	8	8	17	17	17	17	-	-	-
Worthing	85	105	71	76	10	17	31	31	23	23	-	-	9
TOTAL RURAL DISTRICTS	1160	1468	1079	1352	176	92	323	347	307	329	8	10	76
TOTAL ADMIN. COUNTY	1593	1935	1375	1657	281	193	510	546	464	489	38	49	191

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

COUNTY DISTRICT	HOUSES DEMOLISHED												UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED					
	In Clearance Areas						Not in clearance areas						Under Sects. 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957			Parts of buildings closed under Sect. 18 Housing Act, 1957		
	Houses unfit for human habitation			Houses included by reason of bad arrangement			As a result of formal or informal procedure Sect. 17(1) Housing Act, 1957			Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by M.O.H.								
	No. Demolished	Persons Displaced	Families Displaced	No. Demolished	Persons Displaced	Families Displaced	No. Demolished	Persons Displaced	Families Displaced	No. Demolished	Persons Displaced	Families Displaced	No. Demolished	Persons Displaced	Families Displaced	No. Demolished	Persons Displaced	Families Displaced
Urban Districts																		
Arundel M.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bognor Regis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chichester M.B.	-	45	17	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	1	1	2	1	-	-	-
Crawley	-	37	13	-	-	-	2	6	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Horsham	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	2	-	-	-	14	28	20	-	-	-
Littlehampton	9	6	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	2
Shoreham-by-Sea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Southwick	31	90	31	6	13	6	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	7	2	-	-	-
Worthing M.B.	14	58	20	-	-	-	1	5	3	2	10	2	2	-	-	1	4	1
TOTAL URBAN DISTRICTS	54	236	83	6	13	6	11	19	10	2	16	3	19	38	24	4	12	3
Rural Districts																		
Chanctonbury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	4	-	-	-
Chichester	2	9	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	36	121	36	-	-	-
Horsham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	18	8	-	-	-
Midhurst	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	5	-	-	-	24	75	24	-	-	-
Petworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	-	-	-
Worthing	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	8	5	-	-	-	11	38	14	-	-	-
TOTAL RURAL DISTRICTS	2	9	2	-	-	-	36	20	10	-	-	-	100	263	88	-	-	-
TOTAL ADMIN. COUNTY	56	245	85	6	13	6	47	39	20	2	16	3	119	301	112	4	12	3

COUNTY DISTRICT	After informal action by Local Authority	After informal notice under				Under Sect. 24 Housing Act, 1957
		Public Health Acts		Sects. 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957		
	By Owner	By Owner	By Local Authority	By Owner	By Local Authority	By Owner
Urban Districts						
Arundel R.D.	49	1	-	-	-	3
Bognor Regis	68	1	-	1	-	-
Chichester R.D.	136	-	-	3	-	-
Crawley	29	-	-	-	-	-
Horsham	11	-	1	1	-	-
Littlehampton	22	-	-	-	-	1
Shoreham-by-Sea	75	1	-	-	-	-
Southwick	11	-	-	-	-	-
Worthing R.B.	43	3	-	9	1	-
TOTAL URBAN DISTRICTS	444	6	1	14	1	4
Rural Districts						
Canterbury	432	1	-	-	-	-
Chichester	108	-	-	24	-	-
Horsham	4	-	-	24	-	-
Midhurst	350	6	-	9	-	10
Petworth	24	2	-	13	-	1
Worthing	173	-	-	12	-	-
TOTAL RURAL DISTRICTS	1151	9	-	82	-	11
TOTAL ADMIN. COUNTY	1595	15	1	96	1	15

ADDITIONAL NOTES

1. In Canterbury R.D.C., seven houses which were unfit for human habitation, were voluntarily demolished. Three families were displaced involving seven persons.

2. In Midhurst R.D.C. one unfit house was closed under Sects. 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957. Two families were displaced involving three persons.

3. There were 12 unfit houses retained for temporary accommodation under Sect. 48, Housing Act, 1957 in Southwick U.D.

4. There were a number of houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in Confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year as follows:-

District	No. of Houses	No. of occupants
Chichester City	2	3
Canterbury R.D.C.	2	3

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, 1944 to 1955

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 307

Schemes for the installation, extension and alteration of sewerage, sewage disposal, and water supplies are submitted by Rural District Councils and the North West Sussex Joint Water Board for the observations of the County Council before submission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the purposes of obtaining a grant under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, and also to enable the Rural Districts and the Board to participate in the County Council's scheme for grant aid. Under this scheme the County Council pay 50% of the aggregate net adjusted deficiency incurred by the Rural District above a 2d. rate for water and 8d. in the pound for sewerage.

In order to expedite dealing with the applications of Rural Districts and the North West Sussex Joint Water Board for grant aid under the above Schemes, the County Council in November 1954 authorised the appointment of a special Sub-Committee of the County Health Committee - namely the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Sub-Committee - with power to submit their decisions direct to the Finance and General Purposes Committee of the County Council.

During 1959 seven meetings of this Sub-Committee were held and in addition to dealing with the applications set out below also gave consideration to many letters from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government relating to the amounts of grants made under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts and adjustment with regard to District Councils in receipt of rate deficiency grants.

All the rural districts are receiving grant aid for sewerage and sewage treatment, and all, (some through a Joint Water Board) except Chichester Rural and Worthing Rural Districts, are receiving grants towards water supplies.

The following applications were received during the year:-

Sewerage and Sewage Treatment

District	Parish or Village	Works and Cost
Chanctonbury R.D.C.	Henfield	Henfield Sewerage & Sewage treatment at cost of £127,500. County Council contribution £4,756 p.a. for first 15 years and £4,179 for second 15 years.
Chanctonbury R.D.C.	Steyning	Middle Mead sewer extension. Estimated cost £2,360. County Council grant £83 p.a. for 30 years.

District	Parish or Village	Works and Cost
Chanctonbury R.D.C.	Storrington	Sewerage & Sewage treatment plant, estimated cost £160,000. County Council grant excluding Government grant £6,471 p.a. for 30 years. In this scheme the Ministry at first refused a grant but subsequently at the request of the Rural District Council and the County Council agreed to contribute £700 p.a. for 30 years reducing County Council contribution to £6,121 p.a.
Chichester R.D.C.	Tangmere	Further improvements to sewage treatment works. Estimated cost of £5,600 plus loan charges etc. £470. County Council contribution £235 p.a. for 30 years.
Chichester R.D.C.	Aldingbourne Barnham Walberton Slindon	Aldingbourne Sewerage Scheme Stage I. Total cost of scheme £301,231. Increased grant from Ministry of Housing & Local Government £1,400 p.a. for 30 years reducing County Council contribution to £9,100 p.a. for 30 years (saving of £21,000) and extensions at extra cost of £5,414 - additional contribution by County Council of £190 p.a. for 30 years.
Chichester R.D.C.	Lavant	Sewerage Scheme Stage 2. Estimated cost of £20,250. County Council contribution £729 p.a. for 30 years.
Chichester R.D.C.	West Ashling	Sewerage Scheme Stage 2. Estimated cost £10,050. County Council contribution £305 p.a. for 30 years.
Chichester R.D.C.	Westbourne	Thornham Sewage Treatment Works. Provision of additional pumps and generator - cost to Chichester R.D.C. £3,256. County Council contribution £129 p.a. for 15 years.
Chichester R.D.C.	Bosham	Bosham Sewerage - additional pumps at Taylors Lane Pumping Station. Estimated cost £1,520. County Council contribution £760.

District	Parish or Village	Works and Cost
Chichester R.D.C.	Selsey	Sewage Treatment Works - replacement of pump. Estimated cost £1,959. County Council contribution £980.
Chichester R.D.C.	Middleton	Replacement of pump at outfall station. Half cost payable by Chichester R.D.C. £371. County Council contribution £185. 10s. 0d.
Chichester R.D.C.	Selsey	Selsey Sewage Disposal Works. Additional sludge beds - total cost £250. County Council contribution £125.
Chichester R.D.C.	North Mundham	Sewage Treatment Works. Provision of pump house distributor etc. Cost £5,580. County Council contribution £228 p.a. for 30 years.
Horsham R.D.C.	Mannings Heath	Sewage Treatment Works. Proposal to install chlorination plant not approved.
Horsham R.D.C.	Rudgwick	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Scheme. Grant from Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Reduced contribution by £20 p.a. for 30 years due to saving on final cost.
Horsham R.D.C.	Southwater	Sewerage Scheme Stage 2. Estimated cost £52,550. County Council contribution £1,878 p.a. for 30 years. Reduced by Ministry grant to £1,528.
Horsham R.D.C.	Horsham Rural	Pondtail Road area - extension of sewerage - cost reduced from estimated £14,300 to £12,718. County Council contribution £511 p.a. for 30 years.
Horsham R.D.C.	Slinfold	Slinfold Sewerage and sewage treatment. Variation in grant by Ministry reduced County Council contribution from £840 to £827 p.a. for 30 years.

District	Parish or Village	Works and Cost
Midhurst R.D.C.	Rogate & Harting	Habin & Nyewood Sewerage. Estimated cost of scheme £15,850. County Council grant reduced by reason of Ministry making grant. County Council contribution now £710 for first year reducing over 30 years £245 p.a. (formerly £840 reducing to £375).
Petworth R.D.C.	Bignor	Bignor Sewerage and Sewage treatment works. Scheme not approved on account of high cost and large amount of farm sewage discharge.
Petworth R.D.C.	Bury	Improvement to Sewage Treatment works and extension of sewers. Estimated cost £13,050. County Council contribution £467 p.a. for 30 years.
Petworth R.D.C.	Fittleworth	Fittleworth Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Scheme. Reduction of grant by Ministry of Housing & Local Government due to tenders being less than estimated cost and to District Council becoming due to a rate deficiency grant under Local Government Act, 1958. Total cost of scheme £30,891. County Council contribution now £1,105 p.a. for 30 years.
Worthing R.D.C.	Angmering	Angmering storm water outfall part 1. Total cost £2,200 with annual revenue cost of £50. County Council contribution £1,125 first year and subsequently £25 p.a. for 30 years.
Worthing R.D.C.	Sompting	Sewer extension at Church Lane total cost £318. County Council contribution £133.
Worthing R.D.C.	Lancing	New pumps at Old Salts Farm Pumping Station. Estimated cost £5,000. County Council contribution £251 p.a. for 15 years.

District	Parish or Village	Works and Cost
Midhurst R.D.C.	Graffham	Graffham to Bex Mill, Heyshott full consideration deferred until question of grant has been reviewed by Ministry of Housing and Local Government.
Midhurst R.D.C.	Henley	Water supply - total cost £3,065 and County Council contribution £247 p.a. reducing to £173 p.a. over 30 years.
North West Sussex Water Board	Southern Area water supply scheme	Consideration deferred. Arrangements made for County Council and Water Board officers to discuss question of Ministry refusal to make grant with Ministry Officials.
North West Sussex Water Board	Cowfold	Aglands to Walhurst Manor extension of water main. Cost of £940. County Council contribution of £36 p.a. for 30 years.
Petworth R.D.C.	Loxwood	Extension of water main to Ifold Wood Estate at estimated cost £1,200. County Council grant £44 p.a. for 30 years.
Petworth R.D.C.	Haslingbourne	Improvements at Haslingbourne Pumping Station. Total cost £630. County Council contribution £315.

Water Supplies in Rural Districts of West Sussex

The position regarding water supplies in the rural districts of the County can be seen from the following Table, and shews that only 0.56% of the houses in the rural districts of the County are without a piped water supply.

Rural District	No. of Houses in area	Number of Houses supplied by			Houses without Piped Supply ✱	Houses without Piped Supply which cannot be supplied at reasonable cost
		Public main	Standpipe	Private main		
Chanctonbury	7714	7448	-	63	203	196
Chichester	15981	15265	159	264	293	190
Horsham	6795	6015	-	87	93	93
Midhurst	5741	4631	-	974	136	136
Petworth	3367	3182	9	47	129	94
Worthing	13335	13229	-	-	85	21
TOTALS	52933	49770	168	1435	939	730

✱ Includes some houses who have a piped supply from their own wells.

Sampling of Water on behalf of the North-West Sussex Joint Water Board, 1959.

Total no. of samples (bacteriological)	573 ✱
No. procured from:-	
Pumping Stations	462
Satisfactory	461
Fairly Satisfactory	1
Unsatisfactory	-
Distribution Points	85
Satisfactory	85
Fairly Satisfactory	-
Unsatisfactory	-
New Mains before Public use	26
Satisfactory	19
ø Fairly Satisfactory	3
ø Unsatisfactory	4

✱ These figures include 82 procured on behalf of the County Council by Chanctonbury R.D.C., Horsham R.D.C. and Horsham U.D.C. during the illness of the County Public Health Officer.

ø In some cases these unsatisfactory samples may be repeat samples taken from New Mains previously found unsatisfactory and all were prior to the Main being brought into service.

Other Water Sampling

Fifteen samples of water were procured from Homes and Institutions in the County - thirteen proved satisfactory and two fairly satisfactory.

Swimming Baths.

The table below shows the number of samples procured from covered swimming baths and uncovered baths (including teaching baths and pools). All water used is chlorinated and all samples when examined bacteriologically proved satisfactory.

District	No. of Swimming Baths		No. of Samples procured during year	
	Covered	Uncovered	Covered	Uncovered
Arundel M.B.	-	1	-	1
Bognor U.D.	-	1	-	-
Chanctonbury R.D.	-	-	-	-
Chichester R.D.	1	9	-	-
Chichester City	-	-	-	-
Crawley U.D.	-	4	-	14
Horsham R.D.	2	4	-	-
Horsham U.D.	-	4	-	32
Littlehampton U.D.	-	-	-	-
Midhurst R.D.	-	10	-	2
Petworth R.D.	-	2	-	-
Shoreham-by-Sea U.D.	-	-	-	-
Southwick U.D.	-	-	-	-
Worthing M.B.	2	2	9	7
Worthing R.D.	-	2	-	1
TOTALS	5	39	9	57

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Labelling of Food Order, 1953.

Food Standards Orders, 1944 - 1954.

Public Health (Preservatives, Condensed and Dried Milk) Regulations.

The following information, regarding samples procured for examination under the above legislation during the year 1959, has been supplied by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures.

	MILK		Other than Milk	Total
	Channel Island	Other than Channel Island		
Submitted to the County Analyst	10	77	401	488
Submitted to the Public Health Laboratories	41	105	-	146
Examined Departmentally	326	1,047	-	1,373
	377	1,229	401	2,007

Particulars of samples analysed by the County Analyst

	Number Analysed	Satisfactory	Reported against
1. Liquid Milk: Channel Island:	10	2	8
Other than Channel Island	77	17	60
2. Processed Milk, Cream and food made from milk	85	82	3
3. Edible fats and oils	10	9	1
4. Preserves	20	20	-
5. Tinned, Bottled & Dried Articles	60	59	1
6. Alcoholic Beverages	18	18	-
7. Non-Alcoholic Beverages ..	25	23	2
8. Sugar and flour confectionery	66	61	5
9. Meat and fish products (not included in 5)	21	16	5
10. Vinegar, pickles and sauces	20	19	1
11. Spices, flavourings and Essences	25	25	-
12. Cereal products	12	11	1
13. Medicines, drugs and surgical preparations	7	7	-
14. Miscellaneous	32	31	1
	488	400	88

Prosecutions: (1) Selling by retail pre-packed food (Mushroom Soup Powder) not marked with true statement of common or usual name of the food and appropriate designation of ingredients.
(2) Giving with pre-packed food a label falsely describing the food as Mushroom Soup.

Dismissed. 100 gns. costs were awarded against the West Sussex County Council.

This statement does not include the Borough of Worthing, which is a separate Food and Drugs Authority.